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SITTINGBOURNE and MILTON  
URBAN DISTRICTS.

Annual Report

on the

*Health and Sanitary Condition*

of the

URBAN DISTRICTS of  
SITTINGBOURNE and MILTON,  
for the YEAR 1935.

by

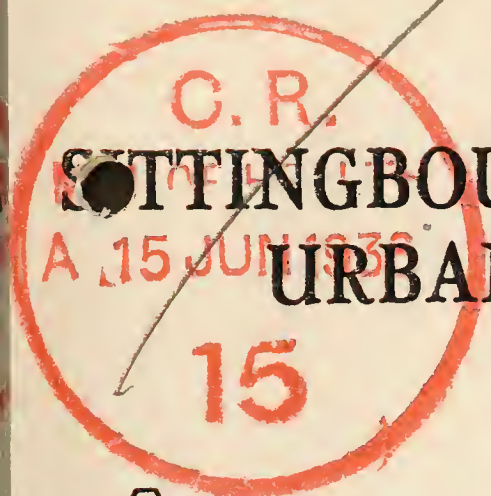
A. J. WERNET, M.B. [Lond], D.P.H.  
Surgeon-Captain, R.N. [Ret].  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The Freegard Press, Sittingbourne









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# SITTINGBOURNE & MILTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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*Chairman* — T. BUGGS \*

*Vice-Chairman* — A. L. BAKER

*Councillor* A. J. BEDELLE

„ F. CLOKE \*

(Chairman of Health Committee)

„ H. FOSTER

„ H. J. GOLDSMITH \*

„ E. F. HANDCOCK J.P.

„ W. E. JARRETT

„ P. J. JEFFREY \*

„ E. LITTLEWOOD \*

„ H. D. ORROM

„ F. READ

„ H. H. SCATTERGOOD \*

„ E. J. SMITH

„ W. E. SPICE \*

„ F. L. WALSH

„ A. S. WELLS \*

Note—Those marked \* are Members of the Health  
Committee.

*Clerk to the Council* — G. H. POTTER

*Surveyors* —

M. W. LASHMAR, M. Inst. M. and Cy. E.

A. W. CALLAWAY, M. & C.E. M.R.S.I.

*Sanitary Inspector* —

JOSEPH VARLEY, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

*Health Visitor* —

Mrs. F. D. TAYLOR, State Registered Nurse, and  
Certified Royal Sanitary Institute.

# TOTAL POPULATION. CENSUS, 1931—SUMMARY OF RETURNS, PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS, 1931

Parish	Area in Statute Acres	1921 Persons	1931 Persons	M.	F.	Persons per Acre	Private Families	Population in Private Families	Structurally Separate dwellings Occupied	Rooms Occupied	Persons per Room
Sittingbourne and Milton	5,121	18,994	20,177	10,086	10,091	3.9	5,267	19,561	5,649	25,980	0.75
Central Ward	203	4,238	3,548	1,808	1,740	17.5	882	3,422	—	4,100	0.83
Chalkwell Ward	182	3,307	3,006	1,506	1,500	16.5	784	2,957	—	4,005	0.73
East Ward	1,165	3,722	3,332	1,700	1,632	2.9	897	3,307	—	4,512	0.73
North Ward	1,950	2,621	3,670	1,931	1,739	1.9	850	3,358	—	3,851	0.87
South Ward	1,216	1,904	3,095	1,439	1,656	2.5	864	3,032	—	4,452	0.68
West Ward	405	3,202	3,526	1,702	1,824	8.7	990	3,485	—	5,010	0.70
Total	5,121	18,994	20,177	10,086	10,091	3.9	5,267	19,561	5,649	25,980	0.75

Birth-rates, Death-rates,  
Analysis of Mortality,  
Maternal Death-rates, and  
Case-rates for certain  
Infectious Diseases in the  
year 1935.

England and Wales,  
London 121 Great Towns  
and 140 Smaller Towns

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	121 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London	140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Population				
<i>Births :—</i>				
Live .. ..	14.7	14.8	14.8	13.3
Still .. ..	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.52
<i>Deaths :—</i>				
All Causes .. ..	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever .. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever .. ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough .. ..	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
Diphtheria .. ..	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06
Influenza .. ..	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.11
Violence .. ..	0.52	0.45	0.41	0.51
<i>Notifications :—</i>				
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2.96	3.19	2.75	2.64
Diphtheria .. ..	1.60	1.96	1.34	2.25
Enteric Fever .. ..	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05
Erysipelas .. ..	0.42	0.48	0.37	0.45
Pneumonia .. ..	1.15	1.36	0.98	0.89
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age .. ..	57	62	55	58
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age } ..	5.7	7.9	3.8	11.2
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>				
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	1.68	} Not available		
Others .. ..	2.42			
Total .. ..	4.10			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still)				
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>				
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	1.61	} Not available		
Others .. ..	2.32			
Total .. ..	3.93			
<i>Notifications :—</i>				
Puerperal Fever .. ..	3.60	4.55	2.76	4.32
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	9.44	11.14	8.25	11.89



# SITTINGBOURNE AND MILTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Fourteenth Annual Report for your District for the year 1935. The Report is prepared in the form suggested by the Ministry of Health, and with it is included the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the same period.

*Population.*—The estimate of the Registrar General for 1935 is 20,700, as compared with 20,480 for 1934.

The census Return in 1931 was 20,177.

*Birth Rate.*—The total number of births registered was 340, consisting of 185 males, and 155 females, equivalent to 16.4 per 1,000. Last year it was 16.06 per 1,000.

*Death Rate.*—The number of deaths of residents was 237, of which 131 were males and 106 females, equivalent to 11.4 per 1,000. In 1934 it was 12.9 per 1,000. The chief causes of death were (1) Heart Disease and other Circulatory Diseases. (2) Cancer. (3) Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

*Natural Increase of Population.*—The excess of births over deaths for the year was 103, compared with 64 in the previous year.

*Infantile Mortality.*—During the year there were 11 deaths (7 boys and 4 girls) of infants under one year of age. This gives the low record of 32 per 1,000 live births as compared with 57 per 1,000 in England and Wales. There were no deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age.

*Maternal Mortality.*—There were three puerperal deaths in the past year, one being due to sepsis, and two to other puerperal causes.

*Infectious Diseases.*—During the year there were (including Tuberculosis) 104 cases notified, compared with 97 in the previous year. These included :—

*Scarlet Fever.*—Thirty cases, as compared with 30 in the previous year. All treated in hospital. No deaths.

*Diphtheria.*—Thirty four cases. All except one treated

in Hospital. There were two deaths.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case, treated in hospital, and recovered.

*Tuberculosis*.—There were 12 cases of Pulmonary and 6 Non-Pulmonary cases notified, as compared with 15 Pulmonary and 3 Non-Pulmonary cases in the previous year.

*Other Notifiable Diseases*.—Pneumonia, 10; Erysipelas, 8.

*Housing*.—During the year there were 137 houses erected, all by private enterprise.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. WERNET, M.B. (Lond.), D.P.H.,  
Surgeon Captain, R.N. (Ret.).

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

*Area* (in acres).—5,121.

*Population* (Census, 1931).—20,177. Registrar-General's estimate, 1935, 20,700. In 1934, 20,480.

*Number of Inhabited Houses* (end of 1935) according to Rate Books.—5,649.

*Rateable Value*.—£93,975.

*Sum Represented by a Penny Rate*, 1935-1936.—£387.

The rate in the £ for the year for the Council's own purposes was 7s. 7d. County Council, 4s. 3d. Total 11s. 10d.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Live Births (Legitimate) ...	340	185	155
Live Births (Illegitimate) ...	8	3	5
Still Births ... ..	15	8	7
Deaths ... ..	237	131	106

*Birth Rate* per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population.—16.4.

*Still Births*.—Rate per 1,000 total Births, 44.

*Death Rate* per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population.—11.4.

*Deaths from Puerperal Causes*.—

Deaths.—Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births, 8.

Puerperal sepsis, 1; Other Puerperal Causes, 2.  
Total, 3.



*Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—*

All infants per 1,000 live births, 32 ; Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births, 34 ; Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births, 0.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 0.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 1.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), 4.

INFANT MORTALITY  
ALL AGES UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females
Under four weeks ... ..	2	2
Four weeks — three months	2	-
Three months — six months	3	1
Six months — nine months	-	1
Nine months — twelve months	-	-
	<hr/> 7 <hr/>	<hr/> 4 <hr/>

ALL CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females
Premature Birth ... ..	1	2
Congenital Defects ... ..	2	2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	-
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	-
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	2	-
	<hr/> 7 <hr/>	<hr/> 4 <hr/>

These tables show that 4 deaths out of 11 occurred in the first four weeks of life, and six in the first three months

The chief causes being premature birth and congenital defects.

VACCINATIONS.

I have received the following information from the Vaccination Officer regarding Vaccinations in the District:—

Births during 1935	444
Vaccinations	137
Postponed	6
Objections	282
Insusceptible	Nil
Removed from District	5
Not found	4

## CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED DURING 1935.

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whooping Cough	1	-	1
Diphtheria	1	1	2
Influenza	2	-	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	3	5	8
Other Tuberculosis	2	2	4
Syphilis	1	-	1
Cancer	17	10	27
Diabetes	3	2	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage	6	10	16
Heart Disease	29	31	60
Other Circulatory Diseases	11	13	24
Bronchitis	7	3	10
Pneumonia	6	3	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	-	2
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 years)	3	1	4
Appendicitis	1	-	1
Other Digestive Diseases	3	1	4
Nephritis	4	5	9
Puerperal Sepsis	-	1	1
Other Puerperal Causes	-	2	2
Congenital Causes, etc.	2	4	6
Suicide	1	-	1
Other Violence	13	2	15
Other Defined Diseases (including Old Age)	12	10	22
Totals	131	106	237

The number of infant deaths in the preceeding years were:—

1934	...	18
1933	...	22
1932	...	33
1931	...	11
1930	...	15



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Returns giving particulars of the work done during the year 1935 under the Joint Committee for the combined Districts of the Sittingbourne Urban and Milton Rural District Councils.

1. Population of the area served by the Council, 27,259.
2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :—
  - (a) Live Births, 426. (b) Still Births, 11. (c) Total, 437.
  - (d) By Midwives, 267. (e) By Doctors and Parents, 170.
3. Health Visiting.
  - (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :—
    - (i) By the Council, 1.

Number of visits paid during the year by Health Visitor, 1,448.

  - (a) To expectant mothers. First visits, 15.
  - (b) To children under one year of age. First visits, 403. Total visits, 961.
  - (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Total visits, 472.
4. Infant Welfare Centres.
  - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Joint Committee, 3.
  - (b) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year, 4,850.
    - (i) By children under one year of age, 3,111.
    - (ii) By children between the ages of one and five years, 1,739.
  - (c) Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year and who at the date of their first attendance were :—
    - (i) Under one year of age, 181.
    - (ii) Over one year of age, 387.
  - (d) Percentage of total notified live births represented by the number in (c) (i), 45.08.

## 5. Ante-Natal Clinics.

- (a) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Joint Committee, 1.  
 Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year, 42.  
 Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year, 23.
- (b) Total number of expectant mothers ante-natally examined, under arrangements made by the Council with private medical practitioners, excluding cases included under 5 (a), 7.
- (c) Percentage of total notified births (live and still), represented by the total number of women shown under 5 (a) and 5 (b), 6.8.

## 6. SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOOD.

	MILK	OTHER FOOD
Terms of Supply	Expectant Mothers. Nursing Mothers. Children, under 5 years of age	Expectant Mothers Nursing Mothers Children, under 5 years of age.
Free or at less than cost price in necessitous cases.	Yes	—
At cost price in other cases (e.g., sale of dried milk at Centres).	Yes.	Yes

Number of women sent by the Council during the year to a Maternity Institution, 9.

Approximate average weekly attendances at Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres :—

CHALKWELL CENTRES	TODDLERS CENTRE
(Twice weekly)	(Monthly)
Mothers, 80.	Children 2-5 years.
Babies, 85.	16.
TUNSTALL	NEWINGTON
(Fortnightly)	(Fortnightly)
Mothers, 9.	Mothers, 18.
Babies, 11.	Babies, 21.



## 11 ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

This was held once a month by Dr. Crerar as part-time Medical Officer, with the assistance of the Health Visitor, for the examination and advice of expectant mothers in the event of any abnormality being discovered.

Medical practitioners were notified of the Clinic, and invited to send any of their patients when a second opinion was desired.

Midwives were also invited to send their patients for ante-natal examination, and this has been done in many cases. If any serious defect is discovered the Midwife is informed of the abnormality, and advised to send the patient to a medical practitioner.

In the Rural Area general practitioners practising in the area were invited, at a specified fee, to undertake the ante-natal examination of uninsured women who have engaged midwives for their confinement, but who are unable to pay the medical fee.

During the year there were 42 attendances of 23 expectant mothers.

In very necessitous cases help is given in the form of milk food.

During the year the total amount of milk granted to mothers and children under the Milk Order, free, was :—

*Sittingbourne and Milton.*—2,328 pints of milk ; 223 packets of dried milk.

*Rural District.*—1,095 pints of milk ; 77 packets of dried milk.

Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age was in force.

Bad teeth in expectant mothers is a potential source of infection, and may be conducive of puerperal fever, and affect breast feeding when nursing.

### ADMISSION OF CONFINEMENT CASES TO HOSPITAL.

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Naval and Marine Maternity Nursing Home, Gillingham, and at Cliff House Maternity Home, Minster, Sheppey, for the reception of patients in complicated cases, where the home conditions of the patients are unsuitable.

During the year nine patients were admitted at reduced fees.

### TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

The services of the School Oculist and the facilities of the School Ophthalmic Clinic are available for cases of squint in children under school age. The School Oculist examined the eyes of seven children during the past year, and spectacles were prescribed in four instances.

## ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The local Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have arranged to participate in the County Scheme for the treatment of crippled children.

This scheme involves the services of a specialist surgeon, the necessary arrangements for securing indoor hospital or out-patient treatment, and after care treatment.

The majority of cases at the Orthopaedic Clinic are treated for rickets and its attendant troubles, including club foot, knock-knees and bow legs. Congenital dislocation of the hip is corrected; spinal curvatures and similar malformations are also dealt with.

During the year 16 patients attended the Orthopaedic Out-Patients' Clinic at Sheerness on 30 occasions.

## MATERNAL DEATHS.

Number of women who died in, or in consequence of childbirth in the area served by the Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare during the year :—

- (1) From sepsis, 1.
- (2) From other causes, 2.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Number of cases notified during the year	Number of cases visited by Officers of the Council	Number of cases where home nursing was provided by the Council	Number of Cases removed to Hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Fever ...	2	2	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	2	—	1
Measles and German Measles (in children under 5 years of age)	Not Notifiable	—	—	—
Whooping Cough „	„	—	—	—
Epidemic Diarrhoea „	„	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ,	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Arrangements for treatment of these cases have been made with the following Hospitals—

Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury.

7/- per day for mother and child, or 4/6 per day if child only admitted.

Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone.

£3 . 3s. per week for mother and child, or £2 . 2s. per week if child only admitted.

St. Bartholomews's Hospital, Rochester.

Admission only until transfer can be arranged to Ophthalmic Institution.

Number of cases notified during the year, 0.

## CHILDREN and YOUNG PERSONS' ACT, 1932.

The provisions relating to Infant Life Protection is in operation, and repeal the greater part of Part 1. (Infant Life Protection) of the Children Act, 1908.

By these provisions the proper supervision of boarded out children is rendered more possible, as a number of loopholes which existed under the 1908 Act are now closed.

(1) The age is raised from 7 to 9 years.

(2) Notice must be sent to the Local Authority at least seven days before receiving the child, instead of within 48 hours after.

By these and other enactments the very necessary supervision of boarded out children is rendered more efficient.

(a) Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year, 4.

(b) Number of children on the Register—

(1) At the end of the year, 5.

(2) Who died during the year, 0.

(3) On whom inquests were held during the year, 0.

(4) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932—

(1) From a court of Summary Jurisdiction, nil.

(2) From a single Justice, nil.

(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were—

(1) Health Visitors 1.

(d) Proceedings taken during the year—

(1) No. of cases 0.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA.

*Nursing in the Home.*—Two District Nurses provided by the Sittingbourne, Milton Regis and Murston Nursing Associations.

*Midwives.*—Two, in private practice.

*Health Clinics and Treatment Centres.*—School Clinic, Albany Street, Sittingbourne, Saturdaymornings, from 10 to 12, by County Council.

*Dental Clinic.*—Albany Street, Sittingbourne. Fridays, from 10 o'clock, all day. By County Council.

*Eye Clinic.*—Albany Street, Sittingbourne, on Tuesdays, when required, at 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. By County Council.

*Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—Two. Chalkwell, Sittingbourne, Monday and Thursday afternoons, 2 to 4, and once a month on Fridays, for children, 2 to 5 years of age. By Local Authority.

*Clinics for Expectant Mothers.*—Held at Chalkwell Centre, Sittingbourne, every fourth Friday in month, from 2 to 4. By Local Authority.

*Tuberculosis Dispensary.*—Albany Street, Sittingbourne, Mondays, from 12.30 to 1.30. By County Council.

## HOSPITALS.

1. Royal Naval and Marine Maternity Nursing Home, Barnsole Road, Gillingham. Arrangements have been made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee by which local patients desiring admission for confinement can be received at reduced fees.

2. A. Keycol Hill Infectious Hospital. No. of beds, 110, provided by Local Authority.

B. Keycol Hill Tuberculosis Sanatorium. No. of beds, 66 (60 by County Council, six by Local Authority).

3. Memorial Hosptial, Sittingbourne. No. of beds, 14 and three cots.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a decrease in notifications of new cases of tuberculosis of the lungs from 15 cases in 1934 to 12 cases in 1935.

The figures for the years 1931 to 1935 were as follows :

Year	Pulmonary	Rate per 1,000 of Population	Non- Pulmonary	Rate per 1,000 of Population
1931	19	0.90	8	0.30
1932	20	0.90	3	0.10
1933	24	1.1	1	0.05
1934	15	0.7	3	0.1
1935	12	0.5	6	0.2



Notifications of Tuberculosis in this District, good. There were no refusals to notify.

The Regulations of 1925 provide for the compulsory discontinuance of a person suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, and who is in an infectious state, from employment involving the handling etc., of milk.

No action was taken under them during the year.

### TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1930.

Under these Regulations the Medical Officer of Health is required to keep an up-to-date register of all notified cases.

			<i>Non-</i>	
			<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. on Register,				
1st Jan., 1935	...	221	44	265
No. on Register,				
31st Dec., 1935	...	157	39	196

Of the above cases, 35 were cured, 45 removed to other Districts, 11 died. Twenty-two fresh cases were added to the Register.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

There was no necessity to take any action under these Regulations.

Institutional Treatment for Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children. There are none in the district.

Ambulance Facilities.—(1) For infectious cases. The Local Authority provides a Motor Ambulance. (2) For non-infectious and accident cases. The Local Authority provides a motor ambulance.

Laboratory Work.—Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Kent County Council Laboratory, and analyses of water, etc., by the County Analyst, Maidstone.

### MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

(1). Number of Applications for Registration.—Nil.

(2). Number of Homes Registered.—Two.

Maternal Mortality.—Maternal deaths and cases of Puerperal Fever investigated by the Medical Officer of Health. One death.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Sanitary Inspector.—Certified Royal Sanitary Institute, Certified Meat Inspector.

Health Visitor.—State Registered Nurse and Certificate  
Royal Sanitary Institute.

### NOTIFIABLE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	30	30	Nil
Diphtheria ... ..	34	33	2
Erysipelas ... ..	8	7	Nil
Pneumonia ... ..	10	—	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	1	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	1	Nil
Typhoid Fever ... ..	1	1	Nil

### SCHOOL NOTIFICATIONS OF NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1935.

	Chicken- pox	German Measles	Mumps	Whooping Cough
January ... ..	—	—	1	—
February ... ..	—	—	—	—
March ... ..	8	—	1	—
April ... ..	—	—	3	—
May ... ..	—	—	4	11
June ... ..	—	—	—	3
July ... ..	—	1	5	2
August ... ..	1	—	4	3
September ... ..	—	—	—	—
October ... ..	4	—	10	—
November ... ..	8	—	—	—
December ... ..	1	—	1	—
Totals ... ..	22	1	29	19

### TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of patients from this area dealt with at the  
County Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1935, as  
supplied by Dr. John Robson, the Tuberculosis Officer :—

Number of New Cases ... .. 48



Total number of attendances (old and new) 501

Number sent to Institutions ... 9

Twelve of the above cases were found to have definite pulmonary tuberculosis, and five were found to have definite non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Table compiled from Local Records, giving details with regard to sex, age, etc., of notified new cases and deaths during 1935.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmon.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1								
Year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
5-10 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
10-15 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20-35 ...	1	5	1	2	—	1	—	—
35-45 ...	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
45-55 ...	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55-65 ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
65& over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	8	2	5	4	5	1	1

### TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE.

The death rate is lower than in the previous year. According to the Registrar-General's returns, deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs numbered 8, giving a death rate of 0.3 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.8 per 1,000 in the previous year, and from other forms, 4, or a death rate of 0.1 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table is inserted for purposes of comparison :—

Year	Deaths			Death Rate per 1,000 of Population		
	All Forms	Pulmon.	Non- Pulmon.	All Forms	Pulmon.	Non- Pulmon.
1931 ...	11	9	2	0.5	0.4	0.0
1932 ...	14	12	2	0.6	0.5	0.0
1933 ...	18	17	1	0.8	0.8	0.05
1934 ...	19	18	1	0.9	0.8	0.04
1935 ...	12	8	4	0.5	0.3	0.1

# AGES OF CASES NOTIFIED

	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total
Diphtheria	—	—	1	3	6	14	6	—	4	—	—	—	34
Scarlet Fever	—	3	3	1	4	11	—	2	6	—	—	—	30
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	2	—	10
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	8
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	1	3	4	4	11	26	6	3	17	5	3	3	86



## INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

This involves inspection of dairies, cowsheds, bake-houses, butchers' shops, slaughterhouses, fried fish shops, ice cream stores, pressed and preserved meat premises, and restaurants.

Specimens of milk are taken for examination for the number of organism present, but the County Council is the responsible authority for sampling under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

## SALE OF FOOD and DRUGS ACT, 1928.

I am indebted to the Superintendent of Police, Sittingbourne for a report on the administration of this Act.

## Commodity      Sittingbourne and Milton.

Milk (new)	54
Butter	6
Margarine	3
Cream	4
Sugar	4
Coffee	1
Jam	3
Sago	1
Lard	1
Cocoa	1
Whiskey	2
Brandy	2
Gin	2
Rum	2

No proceedings were taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

## PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS. There are three houses let in lodgings, and five common Lodging Houses in the Sittingbourne and Milton District. Frequent visits are made to ensure confirmation with the bye-laws.

FRIED FISH SHOPS. There are 9 in the District.

RAG and BONE DEALERS. There are 3 in the District

BAKEHOUSES. 8

MEAT. There are 10 Slaughter Houses in the  
Sittingbourne and Milton Urban District.

During 1933 "The Slaughter of Animals Act" was passed. This act includes the use of a mechanically operated instrument for the stunning of animals before slaughter, and the licensing of slaughterhouses. As a result all bovines and pigs slaughtered in your District are first stunned with a mechanically operated instrument.

## PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS.

Under these Regulations three hours' notice is required to be given of intending slaughtering, except where it is the regular practice to slaughter at fixed times and on fixed days.

## MILK.

There are 4 cowkeepers, 7 milkshops and dairies, and 31 purveyors of milk in the Sittingbourne and Milton Urban District.

A number of shopkeepers are selling "Sterilized Milk," which is sold in bottles only. There is one retailer of "Grade A" T.T. milk, and one retailer of "Grade A" milk in the district.

There is one retailer of Pasteurised Milk in the district.

Frequent inspections are made of premises where milk is produced and retailed, and in addition periodical samples are taken for bacteriological examination.



## WATER SUPPLY.

A. Chemical analysis of sample of water taken from a house tap in Sittingbourne.

			Parts per 100,000
Total solid residue	...	...	36.5
Chlorine	...	...	2.0
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	0.2
Oxygen absorbed, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 80° F.			0.007
" " 4 hours at 80° F.			0.010
Nitrates	...	...	Absent
Total Hardness	...	...	23.2
Permanent Hardness	...	...	2.8
Temporary Hardness	...	...	20.4

Remarks : This water is of excellent organic quality.

(Signed) F. W. F. ARNAUD.

Public Analyst for the County of Kent.

B. Bacteriological Examination of a sample of Water taken from a house tap in Sittingbourne.

## RESULT of EXAMINATION.

Number of Organisms per c.c. capable of growth in 48 hours	On Agar at 37.5° C.		On Agar at Room Temp. in 4 days.	
	0		105	

## McConkey's Bile Salts Lactose Broth.

Number of Tests.			No Growth. Acid. Acid and Gas.		
tubes of 0.01 c.c. water					
10	„	0.1	c.c.	„	10
10	„	1.0	c.c.	„	10
4	„	10.0	c.c.	„	4
1	„	50.0	c.c.	„	1

## Other Tests.

B. coli absent from 100c.c.

B. enteritidis sporogenes

Streptococci

Report.

(Signed) CONSTANT PONDER.

Pathologist.

# SITTINGBOURNE AND MILTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1935.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I herewith present my Annual Report of work carried out in my Department during the year 1935.

### HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS.)

As in previous years, a great part of my time has been taken up in the systematic inspection of houses. There are a great number of old houses in some parts of the town, but generally speaking they are kept in a reasonable state of repair. It is important that all houses should be free from serious dampness, and wherever this is found it is remedied as early as possible.

In addition to the systematic inspection, which entails an inspection of every room, general inspections are frequently made which consist of inspections of back premises thereby keeping in touch with the tenants, who then have the opportunity of informing me of any serious nuisance or defect.

The majority of property owners respond to Notices sent for defects found in the course of inspections. This is shown by the figures given below, only in 19 cases was it found necessary to serve Statutory Notices.

In November a Survey of the District was made to ascertain the extent of overcrowding as required by the Housing (Overcrowding) Act 1935.

The following table, shows in detail the work carried out—

Number of houses inspected and details recorded	660
General Inspections ... ..	1880
Re-inspections ... ..	642
Intimation Notices served ... ..	401
Statutory Notices served ... ..	19
Number of Nuisances and Defects remedied ...	594



## SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Walls, roof and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	179
Door and Windows	...	...	...	53
Eaves, gutters and down pipes	...	...	...	17
Floors	...	...	...	32
Grates, Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	52
New Sinks provided	...	...	...	10
Drains cleared, repaired etc.	...	...	...	35
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	33
Flushing Cisterns repaired	...	...	...	19
Sanitary Ash Bins renewed	...	...	...	122
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	42

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 5 Common Lodging Houses in your District. One in East Street, Flushing Street, King Street, Gas Road, and High Street, Milton. These have a total accomodation of 135 beds—22, 45, 14, 30 and 24 respectively.

Frequent inspections are made at varying times, and generally speaking they have been kept in a clean condition and complied with the Bye-laws.

There are 3 rooms 'Let-in-Lodgings'—furnished.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All cases of Diphtheria (34), Scarlet Fever (30), Erysipelas (9), Typhoid Fever (1), and Pulmonary Tuberculosis (12) were investigated and disinfection carried out after removal to Hospital.

Library books are also disinfected after use by infected persons.

## FACTORY and WORKSHOPS ACTS.

There are 39 Factories and 53 Workshops, including 8 Bakehouses on the Register. During inspection special attention is given to cleanliness, ventilation, and sanitary conveniences.

I find, generally, that the premises are kept in a satisfactory condition.

## SCHOOLS.

The sanitary arrangements in connection with the Schools are frequently inspected, and usually found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

With one exception, Holy Trinity Schools, all the Schools are provided with the 'Individual pan' type of Water Closet with proper flushing cisterns.

## MILK SUPPLY.

There are in your District 4 Cowkeepers, 7 Milkshops and Dairies and 25 Purveyors of milk.

A number of shopkeepers are retailing 'Sterilised Milk' which is sold in bottles only. Every effort is made to maintain a high standard of cleanliness. Frequent inspections are made of the premises where the milk is produced and retailed, and in addition, samples are taken regularly for bacteriological examination. This examination gives some indication of the degree of cleanliness and reveals any evidence of tuberculous infection. Also the County Council Veterinary Inspectors make clinical examinations of the cows.

I am glad to report that the samples taken have reached a good standard.

I am of the opinion that the producers are endeavouring to give the public clean milk, and the consumers should do their part by seeing that the milk when supplied is kept in a clean vessel, and in a clean and suitable place.

## HOUSING.

All the work in connection with housing has been carried out under Section 17 of the 1930 Act.

No house having been represented as being unfit for habitation.

## PETROLEUM ACTS.

There are 36 Licences issued for the storage of Petroleum, representing approximately 40,000 gallons of Petrol stored in your District.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES and FOODSHOPS.

The inspection of meat takes up a considerable part of my time, because on almost every day of the week some slaughtering is done, and every effort is made to see all the carcasses.

During the year 3,226 carcasses were inspected, and it was found necessary to condemn as unfit for human consumption 16 cwts, 2 qrts, and 26 lbs. of meat (compared with 24 cwts, 3 qrts. and 22 lbs. in 1934)

In every case voluntary surrender was made.

Periodical inspections are also made of the shops where foodstuffs are retailed.

The following table gives the details of meat condemned—

Two Bovine Carcasses	...	...	...	656 lbs.
Pig Carcasses	...	...	...	420 lbs.
Imported Meat	...	...	...	62 lbs.
Livers (diseased)	...	...	...	736 lbs.
				1874 lbs.

In addition to 10 slaughterhouses, there are 24 Butchers' Shops, 9 Fried Fish Shops, and 15 Fishshops in your District. These have been carried on without causing a nuisance.

#### RATS and MICE DESTRUCTION ACT 1919.

Under this Act it is the duty of the occupier of lands and buildings to take all necessary steps to destroy rats and mice on or in lands or buildings, and to prevent the premises becoming infested.

All complaints received are promptly dealt with. A supply of reliable Rat Poison is kept at my Office, and sold at cost price 6d. per packet.

I beg to remain,

Yours obediently,

JOSEPH VARLEY,  
Sanitary Inspector.



## HOUSING.

1.—*Inspection of Dwelling Houses.*

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses <i>inspected</i> for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	2540
(2)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ... ..	3182
	Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were <i>inspected</i> and <i>reported</i> under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	660
	Number of inspections made for that purpose ... ..	942
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	0
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	301

2.—*Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of <i>informal</i> action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	282
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3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

## A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	17
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(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices ... ..	17
(a)	By owners ... ..	17
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0

**B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—**

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners ... ..	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0

**C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.**

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	0

**D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.**

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	0

## FAVERSHAM PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Milton Creek and the Western Swale are within the jurisdiction of the Port of Faversham for the purposes of sanitation and public health.

The Port Sanitary Authority is the Town Council of Faversham.

For that portion of the Faversham Port comprised in Milton Creek, as defined by the Milton Creek Conservancy Act, 1889, the Medical Officer of Health of Milton and Sittingbourne has been appointed Medical Officer of Health.

## TO THE FAVERSHAM PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for 1935, as your Medical Officer for the Milton portion of the Port.

The type of vessel using the Creek and the nature of goods carried (chiefly bricks, wood pulp, London refuse and manure) remains unchanged.

During the year I have periodically visited the Creek and barges using the Creek have been inspected during the year by your Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary defects discovered on barges are always attended to at once by owners without Statutory Notices being served.

*Infectious Diseases.*—No case of an infectious kind has been notified during the year.

*Regulations as to Food.*—Very little foodstuffs are brought into this portion of the Port, and during the year no article of food was condemned as unfit.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentleman,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. WERNET, M.B., (Lond.), D.P.H.



## FAVERSHAM PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report of the Milton Creek Area of your Port for the year ending 31st December, 1935.

During the year under review I have made frequent visits to the vessels in the Creek, and I am pleased to report that on no occasion have I found it necessary to make application or serve notices on the Owners of the Vessels in regard to Sanitary defects.

The vessels as a whole are well kept and clean, and the water supply arrangements are satisfactory, iron tanks or barrels being used for the storage of water.

Occasionally barges freighted with manure for agricultural purposes arrive, and these are usually examined before departure to see they are properly cleaned.

As previously stated, very few rats get aboard the vessels but, when they are found, quick measures are taken to exterminate them.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOSEPH VARLEY, M.S.I.A.







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